



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended February 14, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—*Abaco*.—Two weeks ended February 12, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 279, including enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 77, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended January 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 265, including enteric fever, 3; smallpox, 57, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*—*Georgetown*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 145, including diphtheria, 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario*—*Toronto*.—Year ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 244,000. Total number of deaths, 3,440, including diphtheria, 151; enteric fever, 23; scarlet fever, 36, and 1 from smallpox.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended January 26, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from enteric fever.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 31,427. Total number of deaths, 100, including 7 from yellow fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 75 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 1, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.

London.—One thousand six hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 41; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 27; enteric fever, 6; smallpox, 39, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,243 deaths were registered. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 6 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 1, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 5.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 38.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and

suburbs 169 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 39 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Three weeks ended February 1, 1902. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended January 10, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Ten days ended January 20, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from enteric fever reported.

MALTA.—Three weeks ended January 18, 1902. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 264, including diphtheria, 8, and 4 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended January 11, 1902. Estimated population, 3,342. Total number of deaths, 9, including 3 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Valencia*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 363, including enteric fever, 1, and 19 from smallpox.